

Fort Supply (10 miles from here), and a portion of it has already arrived.

Our whole encampment will be moved in a few days and concentrated in the large open bottom close to Fort Bridger, where we shall be in a better position for defense than in our present position, which is commanded on either side by high bluffs.

We received news of the 28th day of last month from Dr. G. Hart, our Indian agent, who is now south of us in the Utah Mountains, engaged in an important undertaking, by two Indians, who came in from his camp bringing with them some forty or more dragon horse, a part of those which stamped from Henry's Fork in January last. They report that the Doctor is well.

Two Ute Indians arrived here three days ago from Salt Lake Valley, and they corroborate the statements of Brown in regard to the movements of the Mormons.

A large number of Shoshonee or Snake Indians have reached this camp from the Wind River Mountains, where they spent the winter. They report that Wash-a-keek, their chief, with all his warriors, had joined with the Crows and Bonnacks in an expedition against the Blackfeet, who have stolen nearly all the horses of these several tribes during last winter.

A large amount of powder, amounting to several thousand pounds, was seized on the 25th of last month at Fort Bridger, in a train of Messrs. Russell & Waddle, the contractors for the transportation of the supplies, &c., to this army. The powder was found in a lot of goods consigned to Wm. Hooper, a Mormon merchant in Salt Lake City, which Messrs. R. & W. engaged last Spring to deliver to him in the city. It was packed up in boxes in such a manner that its presence would not be suspected.

The body of a man was found on the 24th inst., hanging to the limb of a tree, in a secluded spot on Smith's Fork, about eleven miles above the crossing of the main road, by a party of dragoons who were camped on that creek at the time. From the position of the body and the signs about the spot it was evident that the man had not committed suicide, and the appearance of the body indicated that it had been there for several months. The body was sent for and brought to this camp, and on the 2d inst. an inquest was held over it by David A. Burr, esq., Justice of the Peace for this county, when it was identified by several witnesses as the body of a soldier named Clark, who was a private in company I, of the 10th infantry, and who deserted from the command on Ham's Fork, about the 9th of October last. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.

A few cases of assault and battery were tried before Mr. Burr at Eckelsville during the same week, and the offenders punished. On Monday, the 1st inst., the United States District Court met pursuant to previous adjournment; there were no cases, however, brought before it for trial, and after admitting several persons to citizenship, it adjourned until the 1st Monday in April.

Several "caches" of potatoes, amounting to some 200 bushels, were lately discovered at Fort Supply, and we are now luxuriating for a few days on this wholesome esculent. We have, however, to eat our potatoes without salt, that article having been quite a stranger in the camp for several weeks past. The last I saw was offered to me in a snuff-box by a gentleman with whom I was dining, in order that I might take a pinch of it. We are very sorry to hear that our kind friends at Fort Laramie, having sent us all they had last winter, are now without salt themselves.

The weather is now balmy and delightful, and we sit all day without fire, and with open doors. Spring opened upon us about three weeks ago, and we have not had a cold day since. The ice in the stream has nearly all disappeared, and the hills and benches begin to look green with the new young grass.

Several Mormon scouting parties have been seen lately in our vicinity.

P. S.—Just as I close this letter, a man named Ross, who crossed the plains as a teamster for Redford & Cabot, and who started in company with two others for California when he reached this camp last Fall, arrived here from Weber Valley. He reports that when he reached the Weber River (about 40 miles this side of Salt Lake City), he met Ben Simonds, a mountaineer, who persuaded him not to go to the city, and that consequently he and his companions spent the winter with Simonds. That this Spring Simonds has gathered together all the Indians in his neighborhood, and is now on his way to this camp with them (about 400), for the purpose of letting them make a treaty with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory. Ross confirms all the statements made by Brown in regard to the Mormons. He says that the road is now open and free from snow as far as the Wahsatch mountains between Weber River and the city, and that the grass is good. He has seen but few Mormons this Spring. He knows of a large number of persons who were killed last Fall by the Mormons in the vicinity of his camp.

[By Telegraph.]  
FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 13, 1858.

An express has just arrived from Camp Scott. It left the camp on the 10th of April. The Mormons were leaving Salt Lake City for the White River Mountains. Governor Cumming had gone to the city by invitation.

KANSAS.

THE "LECOMPTON SWINDLE"—ITS FATE.  
From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 7, 1858.

The news reached Lawrence yesterday that "Leocompton" under the English thimble, has passed Congress. It comes back to the people for "ratification or rejection, in the following manner "and form, to wit: "that Kansas must take it or stay out of the Union. Land grants with Slavery, or the sale of the squatters' lands with Freedom. Well, this is a tacit admission on the part of the oligarchy that the system of Slavery is so accursed and odious that it takes the whole range of selfish interests to be thrown in to give it the shadow of a chance, but it won't work.

I have heard from several places to-day, and I find that the chances for the Leocompton Constitution are much poorer than had been anticipated. The heart of the people is right, and the handwriting on the wall is so plain that even the few politicians or speculators who would swallow the inquiry are paralyzed by the aspect of affairs. Who will dare to stand up before the people and urge them to take the Leocompton Constitution, even with its "threat and the bribe"? Even the "Leocompton half-breeds," as they are called, see the ruin of any scheme connected with the Leocompton Constitution. Had the Constitution been accepted as first passed the Senate, they might have formed a "peace" party, not a dominant, but still a powerful one, who would have taken ground for accepting Leocompton to charge it, to "prevent civil war." But now everything that is to grow out of Leocompton must have, in some shape, the votes of the people.

But the Federal appointees are doing all they can to insure the success of the swindle. I find that the officers of the Land Office are industriously plying the squatters who go to that office on business with arguments for the Leocompton Constitution. Even those of them who opposed the Leocompton Constitution at first are doing so. The poverty-stricken squatter who goes to the Land Office filled with apprehensions that he may lose his claim has a stream of "Leocompton" eloquence poured into his ear by the artificial official.

Leocompton is accepted, the sales will be indefinitely postponed. They will be indefinitely postponed "in order that the railroad lands may be selected." Such are the arguments by which Federal officers-holders are trying to seduce the people. In order to estimate their force, it is necessary for the reader to imagine the position of the squatter. To listen to such arguments as "Oh, you know, the Leocompton Constitution will never really amount to anything. The Free-State party has the power, and it will be all right. It would only be a nominal Slave State, and that a short-lived one; and (how seductive!) it will save your farm." How droitt the exercise of the President's power in precipitating the land sales at such a time. What foresight! But let the satrap of the oligarchs who trembles at his own acts in the White House not look for the ratification of Leocompton under such circumstances. That he should think that all men can be bought with a bribe is natural; but there is a paucity in his reasoning. He has tried the men of Kansas by a small standard. "You cannot indict a whole people," and "you cannot bribe a whole people," has been said and sung. Our Government of experimenting oligarchs must try, is there virtue in the people? Does a sense of right rise above selfish considerations, and is the corruption of representative power a perversion of that which it should signify? I think the result will be such as to vindicate the squatters of Kansas. Even those who are selfish have brains enough to know that the material interests of the country depend chiefly on national virtue and integrity. There can be no prosperity where the sense of public honor is rotten at the core. There can be no luck in the soil that is watered by the unpaid sweat of any portion of the children of men. Let those oligarchs who thought they could buy or frighten a people from their principles watch the result. They have had several lessons in regard to Kansas. They evidently need more. Wait!

The Leavenworth Constitution is destined to run the gamut of opposition from all quarters. The Pro-Slavery men are actively sounding the notes of preparation to aid in voting it down. All the disappointed political aspirants whose virtue does not show above the chances of office will be arrayed against it. The power at Washington has even prejudged its case, and its emissaries here are saying even to its friends: "It is useless." "It will be a loss of time." "It will distract matters and impair the material interests of the country." Even some of the prominent politicians who have been known as the friends of Freedom write back that it is hopeless. Prejudice is as rayed against it, because it will recognize the rights of negroes have some rights—because it is not a document steeped in prejudice. The Leavenworth Constitution is thus destined not to walk over the course. Its friends and its foes will be arrayed for or against it. For the first time all parties will participate in adopting or rejecting an organic law for Kansas. Let us not predict the result. Slavery has everything in its favor. Prejudice is its handmaid, and disappointed political ambition its servant. Aroused by these favorable symptoms and by the fact that the hand of poverty presses the squatters, the servants of the oligarchs are girding on their armor for the fight. "Democracy" flatters itself that it will be able to kill the people's Constitution here. Wait!

DOLLAR-OUS DENVER—FORT SCOTT—THE CANVASS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, K. T., May 8, 1858.

I have just been informed of a trifling circumstance that throws a little light on the otherwise mysterious character of the present Territorial Executive. The Governor, in the piousness of his Territorial might, has thought proper to charge officers elected by the people \$1 each for their commissions. I have just seen some gentlemen from Anderson County, elected to some of the county or township offices there, who have repudiated the demand and the commissions together, and who go back to their constituency with the conviction that they can do without Territorial offices about as well as formerly. The quietness with which this has been managed since the people got this matter in their own hands, leads me to suspect that the dollar must have been paid in a large number of cases. It will be recollected that there was an election under Territorial law for county and township officers some time ago. The number of officers then elected it would be difficult to compute; but as there were county officers of all kinds, township Boards of Supervisors, with all necessary officers, together with Justices of the Peace and constables, there must be a perfect array of \$1 all over the Territory. To levy a poll-tax of \$1 a head on all these aspirants for official honor before they can receive the dignifying piece of paper from "one J. W. Denver," shows an appreciative talent for arithmetic, not to mention that political economy that "shows nations and individuals how to become rich." Besides, the dollar-fleece from this army of official martlets would make a very snug addition to the meager \$2,500 a year allowed his Excellency by the organic act. That any rebellious "Abolitionist" should refuse thus to be mulcted is only another evidence of that "insurrectionary" character which President Buchanan so pathetically alluded in his message. One of the Anderson County men—Chairman, I think, of some Board of Supervisors—in alluding to the dollar, told me in a profanity irreverent way that he would like the Governor to "first," he then added that the "folks down his way had gone along splendidly without bogus laws," and he believed, "would prefer doing without them yet."

By referring to the organic act it will be found that the duty of the Governor in issuing commissions is neither discretionary nor contingent. In section 20 I read:

"He shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Nor could it necessarily arise for printing blanks, even if these latter cost a cent apiece, for, by the thirtieth section of the organic act, the contingent expenses, together with the salaries of the Territorial officers and members of the Legislature, are to be paid by Congress. The people in a Territory generally understand that one of the few advantages attendant on a Territorial Government is that Congress defrays the expense of it. It is therefore that some of the officers elect refuse, like modern Hampdens, to pay this "ship money." In the first place, it is not right; in the second, dollars are scarce in these times.

The action of several of the Federal officers in this respect shows that the people of the Territory are regarded as a flock of geese, which it is the legitimate business of a Federal officer to pluck. One of the land officers here charged preemptors a \$5 fee which he was not entitled to. This was indignantly refused, but they still contrive to get a good deal more than they are entitled to. All of these matters are a very apt illustration of how officers conduct themselves when placed over a people to whom they are not amenable. The only qualification for Territorial officers that the Administration seems to insist upon is that they shall be devout apostles of Slavery.

With regard to this matter of paying the organic act, the Territorial Legislature has the power of making appropriations, which appropriations are to be governed by the acts of Congress and the amounts appropriated by it. But we find that in former times the amount that Congress appropriated was exceeded, and further appropriations anticipated. For instance, the Missouri Bogus Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for the Constitutional Convention, which was paid by the General Government, although no bill for the Convention had ever been sent toward such an object. Now, however, we see the change. The people of Kansas took the legislative power from their Missouri oppressors, and their Legislature also made an appropriation for the Constitutional Convention, but the

Governor and other Federal belongings here refuse to pay a dime on it. Again, the Legislature by law created a public printer and a Superintendent of Printing, as they had a right to do. The same thing had been done before them by the Missouri-Kansas Legislature, and was all right then, although the first occupants of these positions, like nearly all the appointees of that bogus concern, were Missouri Border Ruffians. Now, the Governor unceremoniously kicks out these laws and officers. He takes the printing from the public printer, and gives it to the editor of the "Oregon Democrat," and the editor of the "Head of Freedom," which sheets bitterly assail the Leavenworth Constitution, and all of the parties whom the Administration desire to assail. The latter sheet went so far in this dirty work as to copy into its last issue a libelous article from an Administration print in the States, which accused the Speaker of the Territorial Legislature, Mr. Dietzler, of being a horse-thief and a mail-rober. Mr. Dietzler has been in the community for nearly four years, and has maintained a reputation beyond reproach; and, of course, the flagrancy of the charge excites much indignation here. But it is thus that the Administration and its creatures seek to break down every one in whom the Free-State people trust.

From Fort Scott there is nothing very remarkable. It is reported that Denver sent orders to recall the recent threatening reinforcement to Fort Scott. It was reported that a military force of his favor over the border numbering several hundred men, to drive off the Free-State settlers. Capt. Montgomery had marched to the place with some 80 Free-State men, comprising three companies, but had been unable to find them, and went back to Sugar Mount. The Court at Fort Scott has been unable to do anything up to the latest dates I have received.

I find that the Pro-Slavery men and Federal officers here are very jubilant over the idea that they can make schism enough in the Free-State party to defeat the Leavenworth and adopt the Leocompton Constitution. They are working vigorously to promote such a result. I suspect they are encouraged by the fact that the Pro-Slavery faction have a majority of the Board of Canvassers. There are a good many rumors about the appointment of a Secretary of the Territory, which post is vacant. The Attorney-General, Weir, who is another, is believed to have been an active participant in the first Oxford fraud. I suspect there is some foul play brewing. The weather is rainy and cool. More emigrants are arriving. Money and land warrants are in great demand. Real estate of all kinds is lower than it has been for more than twelve months past.

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, May 12, 1858.

The session of the Legislature, which, take it all in all, may be set down as positively and comparatively dull and stupid, is occasionally enlivened by revelations of election rascalities which are quite refreshing. Between one-fifth and one-sixth of all the seats in the House are subject to contestation, and the unusual course has been taken of examining witnesses at the bar. The progress, retarded by forms which are not necessary in the Committee room, is slow, and as a general thing the House is very thin when these cases are under investigation. It has several times been counted out for want of a quorum, and the public, including a good proportion of the gentry, who fill the galleries when an exciting question is up, withhold the patronage of their presence. It sometimes happens, however, that these dreary election cases become positively startling. The strangest which has yet come up is that of Lotbiniere, O'Farrell, the candidate returned as elected, has been shown to be guilty of some extraordinary frauds; and when he returns—for he ran away from Toronto when the disclosures became so bad as to put him into a state of trepidation—he will be ignominiously expelled the House, and will, under the law, be incapable of being re-elected for fourteen years. If, indeed, he be not subjected to a criminal prosecution. The Return Officer, named Noel, was brother of the opposing candidate. O'Farrell first commenced to tamper with him, offering him £1,000 if he would secure his election without a contest, and attempting to induce him to open the poll too soon, and thus void the election, if a contest could not be avoided. These proposals being rejected, O'Farrell attempted to turn them into "fun." At the St. Sylvester Hall the most extraordinary proceedings took place. In the afternoon of the second day, the partisans of O'Farrell, rendered desperate by the intelligence that Noel was to be elected, and other polling parties, went back to the United States, bearing a commission from Gov. Darling authorizing him to make some preliminary arrangements to bring the matter before the colored people of the Southern States, with whose wants and capacities the former gentleman professes to be thoroughly acquainted. It has also been suggested that we should avail ourselves of the assistance of the British Consuls at the ports in the Slave States, for the purpose of disseminating information among such of this class as are likely to become emigrants. How far the "fire-eating and manifest destiny" gentlemen, who go in for the acquisition and annexation of all the Caribbees, will be disposed to favor the scheme of still further Africanizing this island, time will show; and an opportunity will soon be afforded them to prove whether their anxiety to rid themselves of an inferior class means the slightest obstacle in the way of their attaining any station of honor or profit to which their abilities might entitle them.

The Hon. Edward Jordan, Prime Minister of the Island and Mayor and Custos of this city, is a man of color. The Hon. Robert Osborn and the Hon. Richard Hill, both members of the Governor's Council, are also of the same complexion, and the House of Assembly is very equally divided between the whites and colored; in fact, you find them in every rank of society, and filling the highest offices in every department of State, with credit to themselves, and to the satisfaction of the public.

It is rumored that a Mr. Dalton from Louisiana, who addressed the meeting, goes back to the United States, bearing a commission from Gov. Darling authorizing him to make some preliminary arrangements to bring the matter before the colored people of the Southern States, with whose wants and capacities the former gentleman professes to be thoroughly acquainted. It has also been suggested that we should avail ourselves of the assistance of the British Consuls at the ports in the Slave States, for the purpose of disseminating information among such of this class as are likely to become emigrants. How far the "fire-eating and manifest destiny" gentlemen, who go in for the acquisition and annexation of all the Caribbees, will be disposed to favor the scheme of still further Africanizing this island, time will show; and an opportunity will soon be afforded them to prove whether their anxiety to rid themselves of an inferior class means the slightest obstacle in the way of their attaining any station of honor or profit to which their abilities might entitle them.

The Governor, I learn, has expressed himself most favorable to such a plan of emigration from the United States as may be coupled with colonization—such a one being most likely, while adding to the population, not to deteriorate it morally or intellectually. From all that I can learn, there is a strong party who entertain views similar to those of his Excellency, and who decidedly prefer the introduction of persons of this description to the half-civilized cooly or barbarous African who would be brought here as indentured apprentices for a term of years. On the other hand, the planters, who desire bone and muscle—something to place at the end of the hoe-handle—and are indifferent about the quantity of brains that accompany it, prefer the latter class, and, in all probability, will not be most favorably disposed to promote any measure likely to introduce a body of small farmers, who must eventually become rival producers of the principal staples and an inferior class in society.

The mercantile and other interests (not planting) are, however, decidedly inclined to favor the former plan, as being the best calculated to establish the population of the island on a firm basis. Large proprietors are usually absentees, spending in England or on the Continent the means produced from a successful cultivation of their estates; while small farmers would constantly reside upon the island, and being of a class superior to the ordinary laborer, would have wants calculated to augment the importation of foreign goods, thereby increasing the revenue, and adding to their productive industry to the exports of our principal staples, and the general prosperity of the island. At present, however, the Governor is unable to do more than express his concurrence in the design of the meeting, as the Emancipation act, now in force, contains no provisions for the introduction of any other than indentured laborers, who are willing to work for a term of years, and who are introduced at the expense of the planters.

Papers of naturalization are obtained here with but little trouble or formality. The process is simple and immediate; making your declaration, taking the oath of allegiance, and registering your papers, may all be done in one or two days; and you are at once admitted to all the rights of citizens born upon the soil.

well, as oats were nearly double the price in Toronto that they were in Montreal. It is not necessary to go into all the extraordinary motives adduced in justification of the charge that Anderson used his office for his own private advantage. Let one suffice. Mr. Simpson, late Cashier of the Bank of Montreal, swore that Anderson entered into an agreement with him to throw whatever Government debentures he could in his way; and that whatever profit was made on them was to be shared between them. Anderson, be it understood, was the public officer charged with the sale of the Government debentures. Some time after—a few months—Anderson did throw \$200,000 Government debentures into the hands of Mr. Simpson, as Cashier of the Bank of Montreal. These debentures were anti-dated; and Anderson asked Simpson for a portion of the back interest, reminding him of the bargain made on the steamboat between Montreal and Quebec, about an equal division of profits. Simpson made some demur, and said that possibly the bank might allow Anderson something for his trouble when the interest on the debentures matured. The public officer who made this bargain with a bank cashier has passed through his hands between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 of Government debentures during the last few years; and, though spending two or three times the amount of his income, it is reported to have amassed between \$70,000 and \$80,000. This is but a very small portion of the revelations made on the trial; but it will suffice to show how well the justification of the charge that Anderson used his public position for his own private benefit, was made out. The Jury had evidently made up their minds long before they left the box; and in five minutes they returned with a verdict for the defendant. Anderson sent in his resignation as Deputy Receiver-General next morning, and it was accepted by the Government. His folly in bringing the action against the proprietor of "The Leader" is a theme of universal remark; and his fate may serve as a useful warning to others.

A bill now before the Legislature for the modification of the usury laws is likely to become a law. As originally introduced, it permitted the banks to charge any rate of interest they might think proper, or be able to exact, and in that shape it passed a second reading. The Government has, however, since announced that amendments will be made in Committee, confining the banks to 7 per cent.

The Spring is unusually forward, so far as it can be gathered from present appearances, is exceedingly good. Rain fell all yesterday, and has continued to-day.

JAMAICA.

COLORED EMIGRATION INVITED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jam., May 1, 1858.

The unexpected departure of the steamer Saladin from this port has enabled me to forward you this, accompanied by some copies of the Kingston journals, containing a report of the proceedings of a public meeting held there on the 23d.

It was called with a view of determining upon some plan to promote the emigration of the free colored people of the United States into this island, was numerously attended, and distinguished by the expression of strong sympathy with the colored people of America, whose present oppressed condition must have forcibly recalled to numbers of the audience and many of the officers of the meeting their own struggles with prejudice and Slavery here in days now happily gone by forever.

Without a consummation of the expressed desire of the meeting, to introduce such an accession to our population, would be fraught with benefits to the island and the emigrants themselves. A single glance at the composition of the meeting would of itself have been a convincing evidence to the latter that their color—which in the United States is such a disqualification—here by no means the slightest obstacle in the way of their attaining any station of honor or profit to which their abilities might entitle them.

The Hon. Edward Jordan, Prime Minister of the Island and Mayor and Custos of this city, is a man of color. The Hon. Robert Osborn and the Hon. Richard Hill, both members of the Governor's Council, are also of the same complexion, and the House of Assembly is very equally divided between the whites and colored; in fact, you find them in every rank of society, and filling the highest offices in every department of State, with credit to themselves, and to the satisfaction of the public.

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GOLD IN IOWA.

Correspondence of The London Times.

KEOSAU, Iowa, May 10, 1858.

There has been great excitement in our city for the past few days, in consequence of the discovery of gold mines in several counties in this State. Gold mines have been discovered in Madison, Warren, Clark, Webster and Polk Counties. It seems that the mines in Polk County were discovered last Fall by a farmer; that he suppressed the discovery till within the last month, when he made it known. Since then, gold mines have been discovered in the counties above mentioned. Warren County undoubtedly contains the richest mines in the State, and although the discovery has not been made two weeks, there are over 400 men working the mines there, making from \$5 to \$15 per day. I saw a gentleman from the mines there to-day. He states that he has averaged \$17 per day, and has been at work about a week. He brought with him to our city a lump of gold larger than a hen's egg, that he picked up. The steamboat Edward Manning left our city this morning, with 150 passengers, bound for the gold mines. The steamboat Alice leaves to-morrow morning for the diggings. From our city, people who wish to go to the Warren County diggings can go nearly all the way by steamboat up the Des Moines River. With no other motive than to inform your readers of these facts, I send you some.

Yours very respectfully, CHARLES W. LOWRIE.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUROPE.

The mail steamer Ariel left on Saturday for Southampton and Bremen with 218 passengers and \$192,528 \$7 in specie. The steamship Borussia, for Hamburg, also sailed, with 335 passengers.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER AND THREE LIVES ON LONG ISLAND.

On Wednesday evening, about 11 o'clock, the schooner A. L. Hardy, Capt. Allen, from Norfolk, Va., bound to Providence, went ashore on Long Island. The crew of thirteen consisted of the captain and his two brothers, and a boy about fourteen years of age. Immediately after the schooner struck, the mate was washed overboard; and, as no assistance could be rendered him, was drowned. The captain and his remaining brother took the schooner's boat and endeavored to reach the shore, but the boat swamped, and they perished almost as soon as they left the vessel's side. The boy, who remained on the schooner, was taken off on Friday morning about 10 o'clock, at which time Mr. Charles R. Dayton, a wreck-master, first reached the scene of disaster. At the time the vessel went ashore the weather was clear, and the wind fresh from the north. It is difficult to conjecture how the disaster could have occurred, unless the captain had mistaken a new lighthouse, recently established near Quogue, for Montauk Light, and thereby been led out of his course. The spot where the schooner went ashore is about five miles from the point where the ill-fated John Milton was lost a short time since. The cargo of the vessel—2,500 bushels of corn—it is thought may be saved, though in a damaged condition, but the vessel herself will probably be a total loss. Mr. Dayton, the wreck-master at the station near which the disaster occurred, came to New-London on Saturday evening in the steamer Island Belle, for the purpose of making known the facts of the case. He telegraphed to Harwichport, Mass., to the families of the deceased seamen, having ascertained from letters found in their chests that they belonged in that town. We are indebted to him for this account of the occurrence.

MISSING VESSEL.

The Bark "Gov. Hubbard," built and owned in Hallowell, has not been heard from since the 8th of October last, when she sailed in ballast from Alexandria, Egypt, for some port on the coast of the Northern Mediterranean. The Gov. Hubbard was a staunch vessel of about 400 tons, built in 1854, and commanded by Capt. William H. Smith, son of Capt. Samuel Smith, of Hallowell, port owner. Fears are entertained that the vessel foundered in a gale, and that all hands shared her fate. It is barely possible that she may yet be heard from, or that the Captain or some of the crew may have been saved. It would seem however, that in the absence of any intelligence for over seven months the probabilities were against receiving favorable tidings either from vessel or crew.

FROM DETROIT TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Our direct trade with England is an established fact. Two vessels have already sailed this Spring, which will be followed by several others as soon as they are equipped and receive their cargoes. The schooner Black Hawk sailed several days since. She took out a load of staves and lumber, which she will land in Liverpool, via Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River. She has on board 74,420 West India staves, and 30,000 feet black-walnut lumber. She is commanded by Capt. Taylor, formerly of the Lamplighter, in the Government service. Her crew consists of twelve men, including two mates, a steward and seven seamen, besides Capt. Taylor. The schooner Star of the North cleared on Tuesday for Montreal, with a cargo of 74,000 West India staves, where she will transfer to the schooner Cortez. The latter will take them to Liverpool direct. Yesterday the schooner Col. Cook completed her cargo and came down to the city, where she now lies waiting a consignment of black-walnut lumber from the interior. She has on board 67,000 West India staves. This vessel makes the third clearing from Detroit for Liverpool within a week. There is little doubt that this trade may be considered as permanent, as it affords a handsome percentage over the shipments by way of New-York and Boston, in the saving on freight charges, and finds no impediment to a safe and profitable navigation. Many of the first-class vessels which are lying idle on account of the want of business on the lakes will find an opportunity in this new opening by which they may be kept in use, and be made to yield a handsome return to their owners. Too much credit cannot be given to the enterprising originators of this new outlet to the commerce of the lakes. [Det. Mich. Free Press, May 13.]

IMPORTANT CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

Yesterday the officers of the Customs department had a busy time of it, as we learn that, with the exception of the mail steamers and one or two others, every steam vessel in the harbor, to the number of nearly fifty, had their walking-beams placed under lock and key, and their owners prohibited from running until they have complied with the provisions of the passengers' safety act. That act requires that all steamers shall be registered and licensed, and, with the above exceptions, all the owners of steamers had not complied with those regulations. The proceeding of placing the vessels "under arrest," brought out many ingenious "dodges" on the part of the officers performing that duty, but it was at last accomplished. The result was that in several instances the owners at once complied with the prescribed requirements, and the vessels of the others were relieved from "detention" until their undertakings to follow a similar course as soon as possible. [Quebec Gazette, May 12.]

BRITISH CRUISERS OVERHAULING AMERICAN VESSELS.

Since we reported the fact that the American schooner Mobile, now at this port, had been fired at and brought to in the Gulf by the British war steamer Styx, and her captain forced to allow a British officer to come on board, several others of a similar nature have occurred. The vessels of the British West India Squadron, it appears, have received orders to stop every vessel they meet with near the Cuba coast, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are engaged in lawful commerce or in the slave trade, which, by the law of nations, is piracy. It is probably owing to the fact that so many of the Cuban slavers sail under the American flag that American vessels engaged in legitimate commerce have been molested.

We do not believe that the British are acting in this way from any other motive than a sincere desire to suppress the Slave-Trade, which, in spite of the treaty between Spain and Great Britain, has been increasing in extent and daring for some years past. Perhaps, too, the fact so excitingly announced by certain South-

ern journals that the Slave-Trade had actually been revived in this country, and imported slaves landed at the mouth of the Mississippi, may have had something to do with this increase of vigilance on the part of the British. We think that the Navy Department at Washington might profitably employ a few of our own cruisers to do police duty in the Gulf and on the Cuban coast. They could overhaul and examine vessels carrying our flag, and if they did their duty faithfully might in this way do much toward breaking up the infernal traffic.

Appended are a number of cases in which American vessels have been subjected to British surveillance.

Capt. Foulkes, of the brig Tropic Bird at Savannah, makes the following report:

I beg to call your attention to the late outrage committed on our flag by a British cruiser. The ship Tropic Bird, under my command, on the 25th inst., on her passage from Port Antonio, when she was fired upon by the British gun-boat, the Tropic Bird, on the 25th inst. The Tropic Bird fired a gun, which we returned, and fired a second shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a third shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a fourth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a fifth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a sixth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a seventh shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired an eighth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a ninth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a tenth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired an eleventh shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a twelfth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a thirteenth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a fourteenth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a fifteenth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a sixteenth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a seventeenth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired an eighteenth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a nineteenth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a twentieth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a twenty-first shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a twenty-second shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a twenty-third shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a twenty-fourth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a twenty-fifth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a twenty-sixth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a twenty-seventh shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a twenty-eighth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a twenty-ninth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a thirtieth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a thirty-first shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a thirty-second shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a thirty-third shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a thirty-fourth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a thirty-fifth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a thirty-sixth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a thirty-seventh shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a thirty-eighth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a thirty-ninth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a fortieth shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a forty-first shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a forty-second shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired a forty-third shot, and then, finding that we were passing her, fired